APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/674,738	09/30/2003	Tony T. Quach	66329/31274	6724

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EXAMINER
HANG, VU B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/674,738	QUACH ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Vu B. Hang	2625	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 September 2003</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-38</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>23 January 2004</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/30/2003</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-5, 16-20, 31-33 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Collins et al. (US Patent 5,781,714).

3.   Regarding **Claims 1, 16 and 31**, Collins discloses a method to manage multiple format

fonts in an image-generating device (see Fig.22, Col.5, Line 23-28 and Col.5, Line 58-63),

comprising the steps of: receiving a management request from an associated user to store a font

in a selected storages area of the image generating device (see Col.9, Line 32-40, Col.9, Line 65-

67, Col.26, Line 43-50 and Col.27, Line 27-29); determining the type of font to be stored (see

Col.13, Line 26-31); and selectively generating a new font file (see Col.9, Line 16-40). Collins

fails to expressly disclose selectively generating the font file such that when the font to be stored

is a PostScript font, pre-appending selected PostScript language code to the PostScript font data

to create a new font file, when the font to be stored is a PCL font, pre-appending selected PJL

software commands to the PCL font data to create a new font file, and when the font to be stored

is other than a PostScript or PCL font, converting the font to a PCL font and pre-appending

selected PJL software commands to the converted PCL font data to create a new font file.

4.   Collins, however, teaches that not all computer devices have the same font description or

the ability to interpret the same font languages (see Col.3, Line 4-20), and teaches the need for

consistency in interpreting the font languages when rendering the font description data between

two different devices (see Col.10, Line 5-14). Collins further teaches that there exist different

font description languages, including Postscript and TrueType, that use their own code/format

and interpreters to describe the fonts (see Col.2, Line 51-63 and see Col.10, Line 15-26). Collins

also teaches generating new font description files that are portable and independent in format,

based on predefined description of the font files (see Col.9, Line 16-41).

5.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to

selectively generate the new font files such that when the font to be stored is a specific font

format, converting and/or pre-appending selected language code to create a new font file. The

motivation would be to ensure the consistency of the interpretation font description data,

regardless of the description language or format used. The construction of portable and

independent font files would enable complete and consistent interpretation of font data between

two different computers that uses different font description languages and interpreters.

6.   Regarding **Claims 2, 17 and 32**, Collins further discloses rendering the image data to an

output device, such as a video monitor or a printer (see Col.9, Line 65 – Col.10, Line 4) and

interpreting the font description languages for display (see Col.10, Line 21-34). At the time of

the invention, it would have been obvious to transmit the newly created file to the associated

raster image processor for processing. The motivation would be to convert the newly created file

into bitmap image data for display on an output device, such as video display device or a printer.

7.   Regarding **Claims 3, 18 and 33**, Collins further discloses the processed file in the

selected storage area (see Col.9, Line 32-40 and Col.9, Line 65-67).

8.   Regarding **Claims 4, 19 and 36**, Collins further discloses the management request is

received from an associated user over the network, including LAN's and WAN's (see Fig.22,

Col.9, Line 50-54, Col.26, Line 43-50 and Col.27, Line 27-29). At the time of the invention, it

would have been obvious to receive the management request from an associated user over the

network via simple network management protocol and web administration user interface. The

motivation would be to control the data traffic between computers in a network environment,

such as LAN or WAN.

9.   Regarding **Claims 5 and 20**, Collins further discloses the image-generating device is

selected from a group consisting of a video display device or a printer (see Fig.1 (112), Fig.22

(614) and Col.9, Line 65 – Col.10, Line 4). At the time of the invention, it would have been

obvious to include to the group of selection a facsimile machine and a copying device, as they

are image-forming devices. The motivation would be to give the user multiple image-forming

devices to select from for image data communication, depending on the user's need and

preferences. It is known in the art that multifunction peripheral devices include a copying device,

a facsimile device and a print device, from which a user can select.

10.   Claims 6-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al.

(US Patent 5,781,714) in view of McQueen et al. (US Patent 5,586,242).

11.   Regarding **Claims 6, 21 and 34**, Collins discloses a method to manage multiple format

fonts in an image-generating device (see Fig.22, Col.5, Line 23-28 and Col.5, Line 58-63),

comprising the steps of: receiving a management request from an associated user (see Col.26,

Line 43-50 and Col.27, Line 27-29); and determining if the selected font is stored in the storage

area (see Col.13, 26-42). Collins fails to disclose receiving a management request from an

associated user to remove a selected font from a storage area; creating a new file that includes a

selected command and the font to be removed; and upon determination that the selected font is

stored in the storage area, removing the selected font from the storage area. McQueen discloses receiving a management request from an associated user to remove a selected font from a storage area (see Fig.7 (130) and Col.9, Line 1-14); creating a new file that includes a selected command and the font to be removed (see Col.9, Line 1-14); and removing the selected font from the storage area (see Fig.7 (138) and Col.9, Line 15-23). McQueen further teaches the problem of dealing with too many fonts and deinstalling them is tedious and time-consuming (see Col.9, line 45-55).

12.   Collins and McQueen are combinable because the yare from the same field of endeavor, namely systems for managing format fonts. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to include to Collins method the steps of receiving a management request from an associated user to remove a selected font from a storage area; creating a new file that includes a selected command and the font to be removed; and upon determination that the selected font is stored in the storage area, removing the selected font from the storage area. The motivation would be to remove excess fonts that are not needed and avoid the time-consuming process of deinstalling the fonts. Creating a file with the fonts to be removed would allow for a user to avoid the process of deinstalling the fonts.

13.   Regarding **Claims 7, 22 and 35**, Collins further discloses rendering the image data to an output device, such as a video monitor or a printer (see Col.9, Line 65 – Col.10, Line 4) and interpreting the font description languages for display (see Col.10, Line 21-34). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to transmit the newly created file to the associated raster image processor for processing. The motivation would be to convert the newly created file into bitmap image data for display on an output device, such as video display device or a printer.

14. Regarding **Claims 8, 11, 14, 26 and 29**, Collins further discloses the management request is received from an associated user over the network, including LAN's and WAN's (see Fig.22, Col.9, Line 50-54, Col.26, Line 43-50 and Col.27, Line 27-29). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to receive the management request from an associated user over the network via simple network management protocol and web administration user interface. The motivation would be to control the data traffic between computers in a network environment, such as LAN or WAN.

15. Regarding **Claims 9, 12, 15, 24, 27 and 30**, Collins further discloses the image-generating device is selected from a group consisting of a video display device or a printer (see Fig.1 (112), Fig.22 (614) and Col.9, Line 65 – Col.10, Line 4). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to include to the group of selection a facsimile machine and a copying device, as they are image-forming devices. The motivation would be to give the user multiple image-forming devices to select from for image data communication, depending on the user's need and preferences. It is known in the art that multifunction peripheral devices include a copying device, a facsimile device and a print device, from which a user can select.

16. Regarding **Claims 10, 25 and 37**, Collins discloses a method to manage multiple format fonts in an image-generating device (see Fig.22, Col.5, Line 23-28 and Col.5, Line 58-63), comprising the steps of: receiving a management request from an associated user to locate a selected type of font located in the selected storage area of te image generating device (see Col.9, Line 32-40, Col.9, Line 65-67, Col.26, Line 43-50 and Col.27, Line 27-29); and determining if the selected font is stored in the storage area (see Col.13, 26-42). Collins fails to disclose generating a list of fonts corresponding to the selected type of font; and transmitting the list of

fonts to the associated user via the display means; and generating test documents listing the

fonts. Collins, however, teaches the displaying the image data to a video monitor (see Fig.22 and

Col.9, Line 65 – Col.10, Line 4). McQueen discloses generating a list of fonts corresponding to

the selected type of font (see Fig.9, Col.4, Line 57-60 and Col.9, Line 1-27); and transmitting the

list of fonts to the associated user via the display means (see Fig.9 and Col.4, Line 57-60); and

generating test documents listing the fonts (see Fig.9 and Col.10, Line 40-65).

17.   Collins and McQueen are combinable because the yare from the same field of endeavor,

namely systems for managing format fonts. At the time of the invention, it would have been

obvious to include to Collins method the steps of generating a list of fonts corresponding to the

selected type of font; and transmitting the list of fonts to the associated user via the display

means; and generating test documents listing the fonts. The motivation would be to provide a

user interface for creating and displaying the font lists. The user interface would allow for the

selected font description data to be viewed on the display and then be used on the intended

documents.

18.   Regarding **Claims 13, 28 and 38**, Collins discloses a method to manage multiple format

fonts in an image-generating device (see Fig.22, Col.5, Line 23-28 and Col.5, Line 58-63),

comprising the steps of: receiving a management request from an associated user to store a font

in a selected storages area of the image generating device (see Col.9, Line 32-40, Col.9, Line 65-

67, Col.26, Line 43-50 and Col.27, Line 27-29); determining the type of font to be stored (see

Col.13, Line 26-31); and selectively generating a new font file (see Col.9, Line 16-40). Collins

fails to disclose selectively generating the new font files such that when the font to be stored is a

specific font format, converting and/or pre-appending selected language code to create a new

font file; receiving a management request from an associated user to remove a selected font from

a storage area, creating a new file that includes a selected command and the font to be removed,

and upon determination that the selected font is stored in the storage area, removing the selected

font from the storage area; and generating a list of fonts corresponding to the selected type of

font; and transmitting the list of fonts to the associated user via the display means and generating

test documents listing the fonts.

19.   Collins, however, teaches that not all computer devices have the same font description or

the ability to interpret the same font languages (see Col.3, Line 4-20), and teaches the need for

consistency in interpreting the font languages when rendering the font description data between

two different devices (see Col.10, Line 5-14). Collins further teaches that there exist different

font description languages, including Postscript and TrueType, that use their own code/format

and interpreters to describe the fonts (see Col.2, Line 51-63 and see Col.10, Line 15-26). Collins

also teaches generating new font description files that are portable and independent in format,

based on predefined description of the font files (see Col.9, Line 16-41).

20.   McQueen discloses receiving a management request from an associated user to remove a

selected font from a storage area (see Fig.7 (130) and Col.9, Line 1-14); creating a new file that

includes a selected command and the font to be removed (see Col.9, Line 1-14); and removing

the selected font from the storage area (see Fig.7 (138) and Col.9, Line 15-23). McQueen further

teaches the problem of dealing with too many fonts and deinstalling them is tedious and time-

consuming (see Col.9, line 45-55). McQueen also discloses generating a list of fonts

corresponding to the selected type of font (see Fig.9, Col.4, Line 57-60 and Col.9, Line 1-27);

and transmitting the list of fonts to the associated user via the display means (see Fig.9 and

Col.4, Line 57-60); and generating test documents listing the fonts (see Fig.9 and Col.10, Line 40-65).

21.   Collins and McQueen are combinable because the yare from the same field of endeavor, namely systems for managing format fonts. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to selectively generate the new font files such that when the font to be stored is a specific font format, converting and/or pre-appending selected language code to create a new font file. The motivation would be to ensure the consistency of the interpretation font description data, regardless of the description language or format used. The construction of portable and independent font files would enable complete and consistent interpretation of font data between two different computers that uses different font description languages and interpreters.

22.   It is further obvious to include to Collins method the steps of receiving a management request from an associated user to remove a selected font from a storage area; creating a new file that includes a selected command and the font to be removed; and upon determination that the selected font is stored in the storage area, removing the selected font from the storage area. The motivation would be to remove excess fonts that are not needed and avoid the time-consuming process of deinstalling the fonts. Creating a file with the fonts to be removed would allow for a user to avoid the process of deinstalling the fonts.

23.   It is also obvious to include to Collins method the steps of generating a list of fonts corresponding to the selected type of font; and transmitting the list of fonts to the associated user via the display means; and generating test documents listing the fonts. The motivation would be to provide a user interface for creating and displaying the font lists. The user interface would

allow for the selected font description data to be viewed on the display and then be used on the

intended documents.

Conclusion

24.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Vu B. Hang whose telephone number is (571) 272-0582. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00am - 6:00pm.

25.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Twyler M. Lamb can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

26.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Vu Hang
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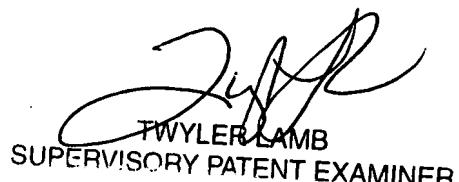
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